(c) The quality of devices imported and marketed in the country would be regulated under the relevant provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and rules made thereunder.

(d) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 under the Section 3 (b) (iv) provides for regulating such devices which are intended for internal or external use in the diagnosis, treatment, mitigation or prevention of disease or disorder in human beings or animals, as may be specified from time to time by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette, after consultation with the Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB).

Banned drugs of arthritis in circulation

2682. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
SHRIMATI N.P. DURGA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain banned drugs for arthritis are openly sold in the market;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether such treatment of Government's directives takes place because of the slackness of the enforcing agencies;

(d) if so, what measures are contemplated to strenthen the system;

(e) whether Government would consider canceling the licence of the retailers found selling a banned drug and dispensing alternative drugs not prescribed by the physican; and

(f) if so, the details therefof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMTI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The manufacture and sale of Roficoxib and Veldicixib, indicated for joint pains was prohibited by the Government of India through Gazette notifications throughout the country in December, 2004 and July, 2005. There is no specific reports that these drugs are being openly sold in the market.

(c) and (d)The State Drugs Conrol Authorities monitor the movement of any banned drug and ensure that banned drugs are not permitted to be manufactured and sold under their jurisdictions.

(e) and (f) Manufacture and Sale of these medicines after their ban is an offence under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and the State Licensing Authorities take appropriate action for such violations as provided under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

Diagnosic facilities for cancer detection

2683. SHRI K. CHANDRAN PILLAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of cancer patients are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof state-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the existing diagnostic facilities in hospitals are inadequate to meet the increased requirements; and

(d) if so, the details of measures Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMTI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) As per the National Cancer Registry Programme of ICMR, it is estimated that there are about 20-25 Lakh cancer cases in India. At any point of time, there are about 7-9 lakh new cancer cases every year. The exact number of cancer patients state-wise is not available.

(c) and (d) Health being a state subject, it is for various State Governments to ensure that adequate facilities for early detection, diagnosis and treatment of cancer are made available. Central government has been supplementing the efforts of the state Governments through the National Cancer Control Programme by providing financial assistance, under various schemes of the National Cancer Control Programme, which includes procurement of equipment for detection and treatment of cancer.